THE TIMES, FOUND LD 1886.

WHOLE NUMBER 16,443.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## HOURS OF "COTE" DAY NUMBERED

January Sees Passing of Virginia Institution.

## JUDGES AND CLERKS LOSE POSITIONS

In Henrico Two Judges and a Clerk Go Out.

#### FAMOUS CASES IN EARLY DAYS OF COMMONWEALTH

Confession of Jeter Phillips, Wife Murderer, to His Counsel. Other Criminals Recalled From the Realm of the Forgotten.

Before another month has ended, the County Court system of Virginia, hoary antedating the Commonwealth firelf, will have become a memory of

All over the State, judges and clerks and court officials generally are prepar ing for a change that is revolutionary in its effects. The ancient regime, born in colonial days, when the land was young, will be swept aside to give way to a new order of things, under which but one judge and one clerk will administer the affairs, criminal and chancery. Through many long years the County Court has been essentially the tribunal of the peo-ple; the center of local history; the assembling ground of the constryman and his farm neighbor. Around it the and his farm neighbor. Around it the traditions and the records of the years were gathered; it will now itself be-come a record of the past. Its leave of life, from this point, is short, and the numbered hours will soon bring its ex-

numbered hours will soon bring Its existence to a close.

In the majority of cases the change is iminipent. To-morrow the County Courts will begin their last term. Certain cases will be disposed of immediately and then the books will be closed for good and all, and made ready for the fransfer. A week later the Circuit Courts will gather and wind up their work, under the present jurisdiction. Just two weeks from that date—on February 1st—the new Circuit Court, armed with the powers of both of the old tribunals, will enter; and will assume the relas of government. Old judges will go out and new ones will judges will go out and new ones will take the bench; in a number of in-stances changes in clerkships will also

## The Henrico Court.

passing of the County Courts is of unlar interest locally, in the effect hange will have upon the affairs of ice county.

January term of the Henrico Court The January term of the Henrico Court will begin to-morrow morning and will probably be brief. No grand jury has been summoned. A few cases will be tried, and everything will be made ready for the transfer. The docket will be gotten in shape and everything else will be arranged. On the Monday following the Circuit Court will assemble and do like the Both index will be farewell to se. Both judges will bid farewell to such and one of the clerks goes

out.

The new Circuit Court will meet on February 1st. It will be presided over by Judge R. Carter Scott, named by the Legislature for the new position. The clerk of the county will be Mr. Samuel P. Waddill, heretofore clerk of the County Court. Mr. John E. Broaddus, for the past ten years clerk of the Circuit Court, where the county will be the position of the past ten years clerk of the Circuit Court, where the county is the county of the count past ten years cierk of the Chemic Court, will retire, Judge B. R. Wellford, of the Circuit Court, and Judge T. Ashby Wickham, of the County Court, will both leave the bench. Both have been faithful and efficient officers, and have won the respect and esteem of the county.

## Sketch of It.

Sketch of It.

Henrico was one of the eight original shires into which the colony of Virginia was divided in 1844, it has had eight county clerks since the government was established after the war. The County Court has existed from colonial times, A record in the archives shows how upon the accession of William and Mary in the seventeenth century, the County Court ordered the reading of a proclamation, the beating of drums, and the blowing of fifes.

court ordered the training of drums, and the blowing of fifes.

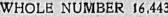
The court was first held in Varina District, in 1752 it was moved to what is now Twenty-second and Main Streets. In 1822 it was honored in a new building which upon the evacuation of Richmond in 1856 was burned. The courthouse was rebuilt and demolished in 1850, when the present fine structure was creeted. At first the court was distinctly a people's body. The laws were administered by a board of magistrates, eviced by pepular vote. On court day the county people assembled and transacted all sorts of affairs. All the promisent people in the section turned out. In 1876 the Underwood Constitution went into effect and the judgeship was established. Judge E. C. Minor was the first judge, He was succesded by Edmund Waddill, Jr. now Twenty-second and Main Streets. In 1812 it was honored in a new building, which upon the evacuation of Richmond in 1855 was burned. The courthouse was rebuilt and demolished in 1820, when the present fine structure was erected.

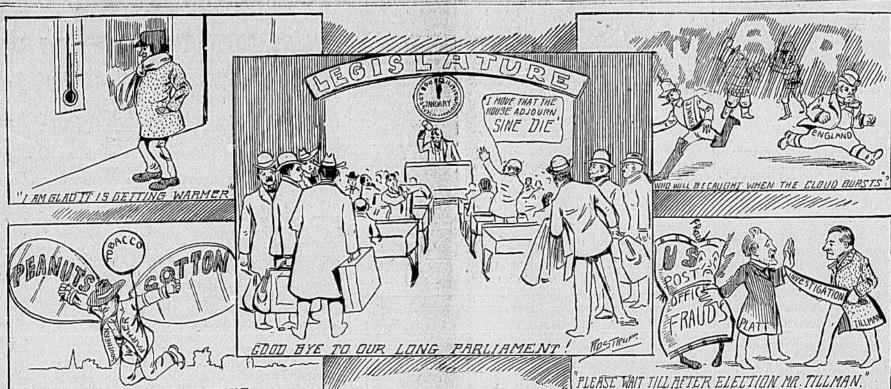
At first the court was distinctly a people's body. The laws were administered by a board of mugistrates, excited by Lephing vote. On court day the county people assembled and transacted all sorts of affairs. All the prominent people in the section turned out. In 1870 the Underwood Constitution went into effect and the judgeship was established. Judge 15 C. Minor was the first judge. He was succeeded by Edmund Waddill, Jr., who served from 1880 to 1881. Judge Minor then took charge again, and occurity who have again, and occurity with the bench until 1804. In the latter year Judge T. Ashby Wickham was elected. The present clerk of the court is Mr. Samuel P. Waddill, who has held the office since 1871.

Famous Cases.

A manber of famous cases make the history of the ancient court of Henrico one of unusual interest.

Most famous of all was the trial of Jeter Phillips, who was examined before the court and then sent to the Circuit Court. 'Squire George W. Thomas was enie of the defendant's lawyers, and Phillips confessed his crime to him after he was sentenced to be hanged. The murderer had married a girk-who mirsed him in a serious linoss. He brought her to Richmond and for a brief period they ledged at the Virginia House here. Phillips and to Squire Thomas that he was suddenly geized with an insane desire.





## THE FARMERS PLYING MACHINE PICTORIAL REVIEW OF NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

to kill her. He walked by the river tank with her one night, but could not summon courage to throw her in. At another time he gave her a dose of polsen, but it made her sick, and he was rorry for her, and gave her some medicine that pulled her through. Finally his borrowed a pistos and took his wife on a lonely walk through some Henrico woods. The couple sat upon a tree trunk. The murderer placed the pistoleside the head of nis wife and shot her. The ball glanced. He choked her and stamped her to death, and then left the body. It was discovered and identified; Phillips was arrested, tried and hung.

CASE OF JOHN BOWLER.

tifled; Phillips was arrested, tried and hung.

CASE OF JOHN BOWLER.

Another case was that of John Bowler, a white man, who in cold blood murdered and robbed a man named Rogers. He, too, was tried. By a strategic appeal to the sympathy of one of the jurymen, 'Squire Thomas tled the jury up, and got his man off with six years. He served his time, married and turned into a good citizen.

Other cases were the Littlepage forgery case; the case of Horten, a Federal soldler, charged with murdering another soldler by throwing him into a well; the case of Martha Morris, charged with infanticide; the case of Charles H. Lee and Barbour Miller, who were hanged for murder; the case of Nicholas, the murderer, who was also hung, and of Morris Hopkins, who was executed for Killing a white man. One of the most recent of the cases was that of Parker, the gold-brick man, who skipped his bail and has never been found. and has never been found.

#### THE RULING PASSION STRONG UNTO THE END

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Again it is reported that Russell Sage has given up active business, and the aged financier may be expected to come forth with the periodical denial that he is out of the horners. It was said in Will Street to-day that Mr. Sage, heeding the entreaties of his wife, and friends, now goes down day that Mr. Sage, heeding the entreaties of his wife, and friends, now goes down occasionally only, accompanied by an attendant, and then stays but for an hour or two. Mr. Sage was eighty-seven years old on his last birthday and until his filmess a year ago was in robust health. He recovered from the attack and seemed to be himself again, but he has never since shown his accustomed interest in the better.

## SETH LOW'S AMBITION

NOT YET SATISFIED NOI YEI SAUSPIEU

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The suggestion comes from close personal and political friends of ex-Mayor Seth Low that he believes he could recover his political prestige by becoming a member of the lower house of Congress. They assert that the duties of a congressian would be very much to his taste, besides giving him experience in national affairs. Mr. Low would probably seek an election from the Thirteenth District, now represented by Francis Burton Harrison. The district was curved out for a Republican stronghold.

## **CHANCE NEETING** DISCLOSES BIGAMY

Second Wife Told First What a Nice Man She Had

## AND CATES

Governor Montague and Judge Witt Act Simultaneously.

### THEY WERE TREATED KINDLY

Friends Were as Nice to Them as Possible-Letter From Buchanan.

W. If. Mullen and Sidney Cates, who Hustings Court of criminal libel, and who, on Monday last were sent to jail by Judge Witt in default of the payment of \$250 each assessed against them in the way of fines, were released yester

Messrs, George D. Wise and Charles M. Wallace were final counsel for Mullen and Cates. Both men were treated with great kilndess by their friends.
Governor Montague without the knowledge of the proceedings, had a messenger on the way to the jal with papers of pardon, ordering their release.

Thus the men in either event would

or pardon, ordering their release.
Thus the men in either event would have been free, but as it was they received a double-barrelled release, neither of the authorities having any knowledge that the other contemplated acting upon

They were convicted of publish libelous matter concerning Mr. C. Buchanan, superintendent of the Pass ger and Power Company, during the re-cent street railway strike here.

cent street railway strike here.
GOVERNOR'S REASONS.
In issuing the pardon papers Governor Montague gave out the following statement, along with a letter written by Mr. Buchanan in the interest of the men:
"W. H. Mullen and Sidney Cates were jointly convicted of criminal libel at the November term, 1903, of the Hustings Court of the city of Richmond, and sentenced to a fine of \$250 cach. Upon the request of a large number of clizens, the prosecuting attorney and Mr. C. B. Buchquest of a large humoer of carless, the prosecuting attorney and Mr. C. B. Buchanan, the person against whom the offence was committed, and whose letter I make a part thereof, I am o fondion that the ends of justice will be niet by a remission of the fines imposed, which beroky direct."

hereby direct."

MR. BUCHANAN'S LETTER.
A copy of Mr. Buchanan's letter to the Governor is as follows:
Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1904.

His Excellency, A. J. Montague, Governor

of Virginia: Sir,-I am informed that you have been Str.—I am informed that you have been urged to exercise executive elemency in the case of Messrs, Mullen and Cates, who are now confined in jail for failure to pay fines imposed for the publication of a libelous article about myself some-

me since.
While the offense or which these me While the offense of which these men-were convicted was in my judgment with-out justification of excuse, yet I feel that their conviction was vindicated my rep-utation and the law! I also feel that their further punishment, while of no public benefit, would tend to intensify any feel-ing of antagonism between different members of the community, which it is most desirable to avoid.

If therefore, you can consistently par-

If, therefore, you can consistently par-don these men and order their release from prison, I should be much gratified to see this done.

respectfully, C. B. BUCHANAN.

#### CANNON STARTLES SOCIETY WITH BOW

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The feature
of the President's reception to the diplonatic corps was unquestionably Speaker
Cannon's new society bow. Every one
arrees upon this, and adds that nothing
like it was ever seen in Wushington
society before.
Even the beautiful new blue kimona of
the Chinese minister was forgotten and
the Speaker became the most observed
person present.

the Speaker became the most observed person present. Cannon's bow is a cross between a "Ilgoon wing" and a coursey. He makes it by holding his arm perfectly rigid and sweeping it backward like a man would throw a ten pin ball. At the same time he places his right foot back, bringing it down on the floor with a loud stamp. This has the effect of throwing his head forward and sweeping it at the same time.

Fortsmouth, who refer that city and scattered to two years in the penitentiary for forgery.

Johnson is represented here by Messrs. Hand and Hope and ohn W. Happer, and the charge upon whilch he was convicted the lower court was that of forging the law of the law with the law of the law of the law of the law with the law of the law of the law with the law of t

and do and a second and a second

the whole constituting a movement of more novelty than grace.

The Speaker thinks very highly of this mode of genteel salutation, and says with some pride that be learned it years ago when he attended country dances in Illi-nois.

Intil his election as Speaker, Mr. Can-non had not been seen much in society. He likes those parties which are held ex-citively for men, and where the Wmita-tiens are not too exact.

#### THE MOTHER WANTED THE NEGRO KILLED

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILKESBARRE, Jan. 9.—There was
an exciting scene in the Mayor's Court
from to-day. John Hampton, a negro. arraigned, charged with commit-an assault on a white girl named was arraigned, charged with commit-ting an assault on a white girl named Lottle Shannon. Hampton was out-sleigh riding on Wednesday evening. On a corner Hampton say Dorothy War-riner and the Shannon girl. He invited them to take a ride. The girls thought the man in the sleigh-was a friend whom they knew. They jumped into the sleigh. When they discovered that Hampton was a negro they became hys-terical. Miss Warriner jumped 'from the helgh, but the Shannon girt was held fast. She claims the negro assaulted

her. Hampton was arrested yesterday and given a hearing this morning. The mother of the Warriner girl was in court, and while the Mayor was examining the prisoner she cried out:
"If there is a man of spunk in this
room, let him get a revolver and shoot

the prisoner under \$4,000 bail, and in de-fault he was committed to jail.

### LOW-CUT GOWNS NOT FOR CARDINALS' EYES

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ROME, Jan. 9.—Members of the "Black Society." an organization composed of the faithful of the Holy See, are much disturbed over the announcement that the Pope has written to M. Martins d'Antas, the Portuguese ambassador, and the dean of the corps of diplomats accredited to the Vatican, expressing the desire that women should not wear low-out growns. o the varient, expressing the desired has vomen should not wear low-cut gowns it receptions attended by cardinals and ither projutes.

Great excitement has been aroused by

the Pope's action, especially among the women of the diplomatic corps.

## A CHILD IS BORN WHILE FIRE RAGES

Rescuers Carry Mother and Babe to Safety Through the Smoke.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- When, the fire broke out lest night in the basement of he seven story tenement house at No. 214 Canal Street and the halls began to fill with block smoke from burning cotton goods the hundred old Italian tenants fled in terror, half clothed, to the street and the roof. In a rear room on the hird floor of the building was Mrs. Delmica Pirri III, about to become a mother. In the excitement the women neighbors who had offered her assistance fled. In the midst of the uproar the child was

born.
One of the women who had been with
Mrs. Pirri informed Patrolman T. J.
Murphy, of the Elizabeth Street Station,
of her situation, shortly after the firmen arrived. Battallon Chief Sioan,
Pireman Anthony Poggi, of Engine No.
55, and Murphy, went to the Pirri apartrect.

There Mrs. Pirri lay unconscious.
The men took mother and child on a
mattress, though the smake nearly blind-

ed all.

Mrs. Pirti and the infant were treated temporarily and removed to the Lying-in Hospital. It was said there late last night that both were doing nicely.

## WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED. C. C. Johnson, of Portsmouth,

May Get a New Trial.

The Supreme Court of Appeals yester-day granted a writ of error and supersedeas in the case of C. C. Johnson, of Portsmouth, who was convicted in the Corporation Court of that city and seatenced to two years in the penitentiary

CANADA CANADA

# OF OOM PAUL

Magistrate Writes for Information on Intermarriage of Races.

## MR. BIGGER MAKES REPLY

Sends Copy of Statute for Use in Battle Against Marriage of Whites and Blacks.

Mr. Thomas H. Bigger, assistant eleriof the House of Delegates, has received a letter from Mr. II. F. Colentrander asking for a copy of the law in Virginia against the intermarriage of the white and black races, with the view to mak-

Mr. Bigger has two brothers-in-law i South Africa, as well as a friend, who

gave the magistrate his address.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter of Mr. Colentrander, together with Mr. Bigger's reply, is as follows:

Magistrate's Department.

Durban, Natal, South Africa,

November 19, 1903,

Thomas Bigger, Esq. Richmond, Va.:

Sir,—A mututal friend of ours, Mr. W.

P. M. Kellam, has supplied me with your address.

I understand that in your State a law

I understand that in your State a law exists prohibiting marriage between whites and blacks. If this is so, I shall be extremely obliged if you will kindly obtain and send me ac opy of the statute in question. I desire to start a crusade against such marriages here.

Thanking you in anticipation, believe

mo
Yours falthfully,
II. COLENTRANDER,
Magistrate,
Mr. Bigger's reply is as follows:
January 9, 1994.
H. F. Colentrander, Durban, Natal, South

Africa: Sir,-1 am in receipt of yours of 19th

November, inquiring as to the visual statute against miscegenation.

In reply I enclose you extracts from the Code of Virginia, which I have compiled with the assistance of my friend, Hon. Charles M. Wallace, Jr. Nearly all the Southern States have similar laws, and we hope that the principle may extend to Africa. If there is any further information I will be glad to furnish it.

Yours fathfully,

THOMAS H. BIGGER,

Assistant Clerk House of Delegates.

### PROMINENT YOUNG MEN JOIN LAWYERS' RANKS

Out of the twenty-four applicants for law licenses before the Supreme Court of Appeals at the examination held here on Priday seventeen were successful. The papers were gone over by the judges and the result announced on yesterday. Among the Richmond men in the successful list are Assistant Secretary of the Commonwealth J. G. Hankins and Mr. John B. Lightfoot, Jr.
The full list of successful applicants is appended;

A. Julian Bagby, West Point, Va. A. Julian Bagby, West Point, Va. P. H. Brunback, Lexington, Va. Thomas Coleman, Charlottesville Va. M. P. Farrier, Pearlsburg, Va. George Petric Fishburne, Charlottes-

George Petrle Fishburne, Charlottes-ville, Va.
Meyer Koteen, Nortolk, Va.
Floyd A. Hudgins, Newport News, Va.
J. G. Hanklus, Richmond, Va.
John B. Lightfoot, Jr., Richmond, Va.
A. K. Morrison, Charlottesville, Va.
W. E. Nelson, Culpeper, Va.
W. H. Price, Jr., Charlottesville, Va.
Howard W. Smith, Broad Run, Faumiler county. Thomas Temple, Charlottesville, Va, Sidney Teiser, Norfolk, Va. B. B. Woodson, Camberland, Va. Francis Byrd Winston, Hanover, Va.

DAUGHTER'S SPIRIT

## MUST CLEAR HER

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) ALLENTOWN, PA., Jun. 9.—Priends of Mrs. Bechtel, who have seen Jur. say that the nged woman is showing the strain of the ordea; through which sho

kill you. If you can do this I will will-ligly let you back again." She protests

icil you. If you can do this I will willligly bet you back again." She protests
her innocence as strongly as ever.
Captain Schaadt has announced that he
may ask for a change of venue. Publications concerning the case and alleged to
the erroneous are the basis for such action.
One publication referred to alleged that
tre authorities wased their murder charge
against Mrs. Bechiel on an alleged quarrel between the mether and her daughter, Myna, in which the latter was alveged to have been overheard by neighhors to say;
"If you don't let up on me I shall tell
what you helped to do to Mabel."
Dr. DaCosta, of Philadelphia, may be
summoned by the defense to combat the
Commonwealth's blood experts.
The case will be tried in the following
order: Eckstein, Wiesenberger, three
Ecchtel children, and, last, Mrs. Bechtel. The trials are expected to begin
Monday.

## POETRY DROVE HIM

TO HYMEN'S ALTAR (Special to the Three-Dispatch).

MIDDLITOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Rev, Charles Howland Cookman, pastor of St. Faul's Methodist Episcopal Church, to-day announced his engagement to Avna Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Grover, of Wilmington, Del. About three weeks ago the clergyman returned to his bachelor quarters, and on entering found himself besieged by about thirty-five of the teachers in the Sunday school, who read original poetry on matrimony to him and fed him sweetmeats. At the and the announcement followed. Mr. Cookman is a graduate of Drew Theological College, and was assistant pastor of Grace Church, New York, in 1991 and 1992. He has a record for performing marriage coremonies in this city, having officiated at twenty-six weddings since he come here. first opportunity he went to Wilmington and the announcement followed. Mr.

## FIVE DAYS IN JAIL FOR SAYING "DAMN!"

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Pive days in jall for using the word "damn" is the penalty put yesterday upon Jacob Walker, of Jimalea, Queens Borough, by Magistrate Healey at Fair Rockaway,
Walker was nolsy Wednesday night on Washington Street, Jamalea. A policeman watched him. Walker had just shouted "Damn" when he was arrested.

### PUPILS BEAT TEACHER INTO INSENSIBILITY

HINTINGTON W. VA. Jun 9-Pro-HUNTIKGTON, W. VA., Jun. 9.—Pro-fessor Runyan, of this city, who teaches at Camp Creek, two miles east of Hunt-ington, has been assaulted by students and benten into insensibility.

The teacher had previously whipped one of the pupils. His condition to-day is considered critical.

## THE MISER'S GHOST SHOWED HIM MONEY

So Wainwright Says, and He Has Old Man Berlin's \$187 to Prove It.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW, YORK, Jan. 9 .- When William Berlin, an eccentric old miser, residing at Little Silver, N. J., died a few years ago, a search was made for the money he was known to possess, but not a penny could be found.

William Walnwright, however, could not give up the hope of finding the money, and obtained permission from Joseph Holmes, owner of the house, to tear It down. Every stick of timber was care. fully examined as it was razed. No money was found, but Wainwright felt sure it was somewhere about the

He says that a few nights ago he had dream, in which the ghost of Berlin led him to the ruins of the o'll house and pointed out to him under the chimmy a tin spectacle case,

When Wainwright awoke in the morning his dream was still vivid, and he dressed in a hurry, went to the spot and found the spectacle case in the is passing.

She is said to plead pitcously for the place pointed out by the miser's ghost, the awful back and clear the family of the awful charge of murder.

"Oh, Mabel," she gries, "only come of the will have more dreams,

## SMOOT SAYS HE IS NOT A **POLIGAMIST**

Bound by No Oath That Interferes.

## ONE WIFE MOTHER OF ALL HIS CHILDREN

The Attorneys of the Petitiones Will be Heard by the Committee Saturday.

#### NEVER CONNIVED AT ANY VIOLATION OF LAW

Smoot Denies That He Is One of the Said Alleged Self-Perpetuating Body of Fifteen and Declares There Is No Such Body of Men.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—The reponse of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, to the charges made against him was

Smoot and also for the petitioners should be heard. They will be expected to show, precedents and authority, and after they shall have made their presentation the committee will deelde whether to go further into the matter by calling willnesses or dispose of it on the showing which will then have been made.

SMOOT'S ANSWER.

Mr. Smoot submits in answer to charges against him the following:

"This respondent is advised and aversitat but two of the charges made against him in saids protests, either directly quely implication, are such as, if true, could legally affect his right to hold his seat in the Senate. They two charges are:

"I. That the respondent is a polygonist.

ist.
"2. That he is bound by some oath
or obligation which is inconsistent with
the oath required by the Constitution,
which was administered to him before

NOT A POLYGAMIST. "As to the charge that he is a polygom-ist, the respondent says that he wis married on the 17th day of September, 1881, to Alpha May Eldridge. She is still his wife, and is the mother of all his children. He has never had any other

States, including the condition in reference to polygamy upon which the State of Utah was admitted to the Union.

of Utah was admitted to the Union.

NO BODY OF PIFTIEN.

The respondent denies that he is one of said alleged self-perpetuating body of fifteen men, or that there is any such body of men; or that there is any such body of men; or that the followers or members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, or any of them, accord the right to said alleged body; to claim supreme authority, either divinely sanctioned or otherwise, to shape the bekef or control the conduct of those under them in all or any matters, civil or temporal, or that said church or such said church or said alleged body, or any person or body, exercises any authority, alleged body claims or otherwise overclass any such alleged rights, or that
said church or said alleged body, or any
person or body, exercises any authority
or power to inculcate or encourage a belief in the practice of polygamy, or that
either countenances or connives at any
violation of the laws of the State of Utals
or of the United States, and this respondent, for himself in particular, deries that he is one of said alleged selfperpetuating body of fifteen men, or that
there is any such body; or that said
church, or any part thereof, or any person therein, inculcates or encourages a
belief in the practice of polygamy; and
this respondent denies that he is guilty
of such, or that he is a polygamist, or
that he over has been a polygamy.

Mr. Smoot denies that he has ever connived at any violation of any law in Utals
or the United States, and declares "that
since the manifesto of President Wilford Woodruff was issued in 1890, neithes
belief in nor a practice of polygamy has
either been taught or encouraged."

Mr. Smoot admits that the first presidency of the Mornon Church is vested
with supreme authority in all things
spiritual and in all things temporal, so
far as temporal things pertain to the
affairs of the church. He denies that
the first presidency, or twelve apostles,
are supreme in the exercise of all mandates.

Mr. Smoot alleges that since the manifesto of President Wilford Woodruff, of

are supreme in the exercise of all mandates.

Mr. Smoot alleges that since the many festo of President Wilford Woodruff, of 1800, the practice of polygamy by those who were polygamists theretofore has been abandoned by many, but continued by some for a time, and where continued it is on the sole responsibility of such persons, and is subject to the penalties of the law.

It is denied that any body of officials either practices or countyes at polygamy, or that Mr. Smoot or any body of officials sught to pass a law nullifying enactments against polygamy. It is admitted that such a law did pass the Legislature in 1891, but that many of the Mormon members voted against the bill, and that it was veteed by the Governor.

The charge that Mr. Smoot, from the high station of United States senator, would wage war upon the home, is denied in strong terms. He agrees that the home is the basic institution, upon whose purity and perpetuity rests the very government itself, and he alleges that he has as sacred a regard for the station of senator and for its duties as has any of the Protestants or the most loyal citizen. Joyal citizen.